FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1837. [NO. 1028.

TED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
y Edward J. Hale,
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TISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
or the first, and thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are requested
number of insertions desired, or they
tinued till forbid, and charged accord

o the Editor must be post paid.

Found,

KET KNIFE, which the owner can have
plying at this office, and paying the cost
sing.
y 3, 1837. 27tf.

homastown LIME,

Casks, just received, by
J. HUSKE & SON.
ry 9, 1837. 27tf.

PLEASANTS, M. D.
DENTIST,

be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just
urned from Europe, and has a fine col-
beautiful TEETH.
ry 9, 1837. 27-3t.

Bank of Cape Fear,
February 2d 1837.

Stockholders of this Bank are requested
eet at their Banking House, in Wilming-
Monday the 8th of March next, to take in-
leration the late act of the General Assem-
ncerning the Bank of Cape Fear," parti-
n reference to the increase of its Capital.
JOHN HILL, Cash.
ary 3, 1837. 27-4t.

DRY GOODS,

COST FOR CASH, AT No. 1,
Street, First Door from Pearl, N. York.
Subscriber is opening a New Stock of fresh
orted FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
be receiving further supplies from Auc-
. For Cash, it will be an invariable rule
y article AT COST.
required, the usual credit of six months
iven for approved paper, and Goods sold
rest market prices.
H. B. FIELD.
ork. January 28, 1837. 27 4mp.

copartnership of Randolphs & Underhill'
lew York, was dissolved on the 1st of
. Mr. J. F. Randolph retiring from
his sons Edgar F. & George F. Randolph
ociated with them Mr. James W. Scott,
ia, and will continue the business under
of Randolphs & Scott, at the old Store
Cedar Street.
S. will keep on hand constantly a com-
ortment of
IMPORTED AND AMERICAN
RY GOODS,
hey offer to their old friends and the
s of North and South Carolina, and the
nerally, on liberal terms.
RANDOLPHS & SCOTT,
Cedar, (between William & Nassau sts.)
New York.
ry 9, 1837. 27-1m

Look at this.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to settle their accounts with Mr. Edake, (on or before the 1st March) who is horised to receipt for me.
GEORGE C. McNEILL.
ary 9, 1837. 27tf.

NOTICE.

EWARN all persons against trading for Notes of Hand, all of which was made to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz.) our Hundred Dollars, payable or due the f January, 1838, one of Five Hundred due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, or Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day y, 1840. All of the above mentioned e given by me to the said Hattaway for ation which has entirely failed, and I am determined not to pay the same.
HENRY T. WILLSON.
County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

GROES WANTED.

Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten thirty years of age, for which the highest es will be given.
NEILL JOHNSON.
ry 12, 1835. 19tf.

NOTICE.

Subscriber has received his Fall supply of ds embracing a general assortment of
RY GOODS,
es, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.
—ALSO—
HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS. her with various other articles too tedi- nnumerate all of which will be sold low or country produce, or on short credit roved notes. The public are invited to examine for themselves.
G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.
—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth nch Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. k country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.
G. B. ATKINS.
9-tf.

ITY HOTEL.

Subscriber having purchased the above known Establishment, in the City of Rarecently occupied by DAVID CARTER, taken possession of the same, and is now to accommodate all who may honor him ll.
hole Establishment has recently undergough repair, and is now in comfortable s good a TABLE shall be kept as the ill afford, and every attention shall be orses; while the charges will be as modhe times will justify. Promises, howevt avail much, and the Subscriber would ask the Public to judge him by his acts.
DANIEL MURRAY.
. Jan. 28, 1837. 26 6t.

ank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

Fayetteville and Western RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, will be opened in the following Counties and under the direction of the following named persons, at such places in said Counties, and at such times as the said Commissioners may direct. An instalment of Two Dollars on each Share will be required at the time of subscribing; the Commissioners are requested to forward the money as paid, and the Lists of Subscriptions, as they progress, to E. L. Winslow, Fayetteville.

BRUNSWICK.....	Dr. F. J. Hill, Robert McRackan, A. Baker.
NEW HANOVER...	James Owen, Aaron Lazarus, Alexander Anderson.
BLADEN.....	James Burney, Joseph Gillespie, John I. McMillan.
SAMPSON.....	W. McKay, W. Faison, Ollen Mobley.
COLUMBUS.....	A. Troy, Josiah Maultsby, Augustus Smith.
ROBESON.....	John W. Powell, Archibald A. T. Smith, Richard C. Bunting.
WAKE.....	W. R. Gales, W. H. Haywood, Jr., Samuel F. Patterson.
CHATHAM.....	N. A. Stedman, Charles J. Williams, John J. Alston.
MOORE.....	John B. Kelly, Charles Chalmers, C. W. Dowd.
RICHMOND.....	Alfred Dockery, Walter F. Leak, G. Thomas.
ANSON.....	A. Myers, John A. McRae, Joseph Medley.
MONTGOMERY....	Dr. F. J. Cutlar, Duncan McRae, Sr., W. Harris.
ROWAN.....	Hamilton C. Jones, Hon. R. M. Pearson, William Chambers.
RANDOLPH.....	Alexander Gray, Jesse Henshaw, A. Brower.
GUILFORD.....	N. Mendenhall, Jesse Lindsay, John Morehead.
CABARRUS.....	Paul Barringer, William F. Phifer, George Klutts.
IREDELL.....	Thomas A. Allison, C. F. Davidson, Rufus Reid.
MECKLENBURG...	Samuel McComb, John Irwin, Andrew Grier.
LINCOLN.....	David Reinhardt, Alfred M. Burton, M. Hoke.
RUTHERFORD....	Edmund Bryan, John G. Bynum, John McEntire.
ASHE.....	Roderick Murchison, John Hardin, J. M. Nye.
BURKE	Robert C. Pearson, Isaac T. Avery, James C. Smith.
SURRY.....	Josiah Cowles, Nathaniel Boyden, R. H Parks.
WILKES.....	William P. Waugh, Thomas J. Bouchelle, W. C. Emmett.
STOKES.....	M. R. Moore, C. H. Matthews, Peter Critz.

It is confidently believed, that the gentlemen named will take a deep interest in this work, which, by its completion will unlock the riches of the West, and regenerate a large section of North Carolina.

By at once securing the subscription of the State, the construction of the Road to the Yadkin and the two branches will be rendered certain.

The time for action has arrived; will the people of the West and the Cape Fear forego the advantages offered to their acceptance? Let every man do what he can, and this work will go on.

E. L. WINSLOW, PRESIDENT,
Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company

☞ The Salisbury, Lincoln, Rutherford and Greensborough papers, will please publish this notice. [26tf.]

[The following is the form of the Receipt to be given by the Commissioners on the payment of the first instalment of $2 per share:—

Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company,
Received of —— —— Dollars, being the —— Instalment on —— Shares of the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company. This Receipt to be returned upon the payment of the last Instalment, when Certificates of Stock will be issued. This Receipt is transferable by endorsement.
For the said Company,
—— ——
—— ——

State Bank of North Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits. Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next. Otherwise, they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a *final* dividend of the effects of the Bank.
S. F. PATTERSON, President.
Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 21-3m.

☞ To be inserted in *all* the newspapers printed within the State of North Carolina for *three* months—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bank. who will pay them to *order.*

LEETE & COOK

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Crockery, Hats and Shoes,
Which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.
October 19, 1836. 11tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.
DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)
Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

NEW BOOKS.

HEATH'S Landscape Annual; Splendid illustrations of Scott's Novels, do. of Syria and the Holy Land; Parlour Scrap Book; Desultory Man; Boston Book; Diary of a Blase; East and West; Delphine, by Madame de Stael; The Fairy Book for 1837; Harry O'Reardon, or Irish Pride; Giafar al Barmeki; Marriage and Inheritance; Memorials of Mrs. Hemans; Roderick Random; Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy and Moral Feelings; Pope's Works; Chapman's Sermons to Presbyterians; Panorama of Trades; Cicero's Select Letters; Canary Bird; Miller on Clerical Manners and Habits; Webster's Bible; Willard's Universal History,

Medical.—Bell's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver, do. on Stomach, Broussai's Physiology; Dewees on Children; do. on Obstetrics; Gregory's Practice; Thomas's Domestic Medicine; Gooch's Midwifery; &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.
January 4, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

I am now receiving my FALL SUPPLY, consisting in part of the following GOODS, all of which has been recently selected by myself in New York, and which I offer to my customers and others on reasonable and accommodating terms, for *Cash, Country Produce,* or on time to *punctual* customers.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
200 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do Java do,
30 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix } SUGAR,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump } SUGAR,
25 hhds. Bright Molasses,
25 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (Liverbank,)
100 kegs Nails,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides Sole and Upper Leather,
2000 lbs. Red Clover Seed,
2 barrels Herds Grass do,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 do Nova Scotia Grindstones,
25 barrels Linseed Oil,
50 kegs White & Black Lead, in Oil,
Madeira, Port, Sherry, Old Canary, Teneriffe, St. Lucre, Champaigne & Malaga } *WINES,*
5 gross Hibbert's London Porter,

Together with a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
by the Crate, assorted,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

In short, my Stock consists of almost every article now in common use in this country. Call and examine for yourselves or send your orders.
C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct. Liberal advances in *Cash* or *Goods* will be made on all Cotton stored with or shipped by me, if requested. My Warehouses are large and near the River, entirely detached from other buildings, and out of danger of fire. C. J. O.
Brick Row, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and opened, at the South West corner of Market Square, a large and choice selection of BRITISH, FRENCH, SWISS, ITALIAN and AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,

To which the attention of Country Merchants and purchasers generally is invited. His Stock consists partly of the following articles:

Blue, Black, Brown, Claret and Green Cloths; Blue, Black, Drab and Plaid Cassimeres and Sattinetts; Red, White and Green Flannels; Canton Flannels and Freze Cloths; Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets; Goats' hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys and Linseys; 3-4 and 6-4 French and English Merinos.

Super Gros-de-nap, Poult-de-soie, Gros-de-Swiss and Italian Silks, from 35 cts. to $1 10; Ditto coloured do.; Sinchews, Sarsnetts and Florences; Pink and White Satin; Challys; Rich figured Poplins; Figured and Black Satin Vestings; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Black Italian Cravats; Plain and Pleated Stocks; Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs; Blue, Black and Brown Bombazines, cheap; Cap, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, very handsome.

A large stock of Calicoes, embracing a great variety of colours and patterns; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

A large assortment of Plaid, Jaconet, Book, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Bobinets and Quillings, some very fine; Cotton and fine gimp Laces and Edgings.

3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Merino and Thibet Shawls; Valencia and Prussian do.; Tyrolese and Spun Silk do.; Muslin Capes; Silk Plush; Green and White Blond Veils; Black and White Bobinet do.; Black Sprigged Bobinet for Veils; Hosiery of various kinds; plain and open work Silk Gloves; Buck, Kid and Wool do.; Corded Skirts; fine Linen Bosoms and Collars; Russia and Bird-eye Diapers; Damask do; Brown Table Covers; Foolscap, Ruled and Letter Paper; Threads, Buttons and Sewing Silks, in great variety; Buckrams, Paddings and Sail Ducks; Elastic, Webb and Nett Braces; Turkey Cotton; Salisbury Flannel; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; Cotton Yarn; Bead Bags; Silk Purses and Wallets; Waist Buckles; Pen Knives; Razors; Scissors; Silver Pencils; Seal Skin and Cloth Caps; Fur do., some very fine, &c. &c. &c.

Also, daily expected, a large stock of
HATS and SHOES,
Of various descriptions. All of which is offered for sale at WHOLESALE or RETAIL for Cash, or on short time to very punctual customers.
EDMUND J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1836. 6tf.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.
20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Cheap Paper

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Sheriff's Sales for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in March next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, I will sell the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof, as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon, for the year 1835, and costs.

1 Lot, Wilmington Road, listed by Cadar Bryant,	76
1 do Harrington Hill, listed by Archibald Burnet,	88
1 do Corner Winslow and Mumford streets, listed by Elsy Hammonds,	38
1 do Franklin street, vacant, listed by Dicy Hammonds,	08
25 acres, Morganton Road, joins Maffitt, Rachel and Bethany Huzzie,	11
1 Lot, Person street, and 1 poll, listed by James Jones,	2 32
1 do do listed by Norman McLeod for children,	2 32
1 do Mumford street, by Mary Cooper,	1 90
1 do corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, listed by William M. Johnson for Mary England's Estate,	4 18
2 do Moore street, as Samuel Maxwell's,	38
1 do Mumford street, as William J. McLean,	19
1 do Haymount, as George Stewart,	38
300 acres joining Thomas Guy, listed by Mary Cashwell,	1 14
50 do James W. Grice, listed by Murdy Odum, one poll,	99
110 do Mouth of Willis's Creek, by Mathew Jordan,	2 05
33½ do on Beaver Creek, listed by Duncan Buie for Jennet Buie,	07
346 do Cale Camp, listed by Angus Ray, Jr., for John Ray [Red.]	38

JOHN McLEAN, Late Sheriff.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.
Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE
EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!
Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment,* two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.
LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received a large and extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are:—
Superfine Blue, Black, Green, Olive, Brown, Oxford Mixed and Drab Cloths
Blue, Black, and Oxford Mixed Cassimeres
Sattinets, a large assortment of all kinds
Rose, Point, and Duffle Blankets
6-4 and 3-4 Merinoes, very cheap
500 pieces Calicoes, well assorted
3-4 4-4 & 5-4 bleached & unbleached Domestics
3-4 and 4-4 plain and striped Domestics
6-4 to 12-4 real Linen Damask Table Cloths
Irish Linen, some extra fine
Shell, Side, and Tuck Combs, Ivory do.
Silk & Cotton Handkerchiefs, a large and splendid assortment,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, all of which are offered by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance on the Northern Package price.
New Goods to come by almost every arrival.
October 10, 1836. 10-tf

VALUBLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Richmond, the Subscribers, Executors of Wm. P. Leak, deceased, will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Rockingham, on Tuesday of March Superior Court next, that well known and valuable Plantation, lying at and below the confluence of Little River and Big Pee Dee, containing about 1,500 acres, 500 of which is first rate Bottom Land, and believed to be the best body in the County. Most of the balance is broken, affording much Timber, excellent range, and many beautiful and healthy sites for building, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase a *first rate* Farm, are earnestly invited to examine these Lands before purchasing, which will be shewn upon application to either of the Subscribers.

Terms.—Credit of one, two and three years up on Bond and Security, with interest from date, will be given.

WALTER LEAK, Sen.,
STEPHEN WALL,
FRANCIS T. LEAK,
JAMES P. LEAK, } Ex'rs
Rockingham, Jan. 28, 1837. 26-6w

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Jno. R. Buie, a Justice of the Peace for said County, Isaac Williamson, Senr., who made oath in due form of law, that he has either lost or misplaced a Note of Hand, drawn by Neill Mac Nair, Esq. and payable to this deponent, one day after date, and dated as he believes, some time in the year 1835; a credit of Twenty Dollars is placed on the back of said Note, and the maker thereof is not entitled to any other credit on the same.
ISAAC WILLIAMSON, Senr.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 19th day of January, 1837.
JNO. R. BUIE, J. P.

I forewarn all persons from trading for the above described Note, and the said Neill Mac Nair from paying the same to any other person than myself.
ISAAC WILLIAMSON, Senr.
Richmond County, N. C. Jan. 19, 1837.
Witness, JNO. R. BUIE. 26-4t.

Pay up—And commence anew.

THE undersigned respectfully requests those persons indebted to him to call and close their accounts for the last year; it is important to them to do so at once.
WILLIAM S. LATTA.
January 25, 1837. 26-4t

Blanks for sale at this Office.

☞ THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a variety of Fresh
GARDEN SEEDS,
Which may be had on application at his Grocery Store on Hay Street, or at his Drug Store on Green Street.
T. J. JORDAN.
January 28, 1837. 26tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Twiggs County, Geo. a Negro Man named ISAAC, who formerly belonged to Dr. McDowell, of Bladen County, N. C. He is about 35 years old, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, not very black, has a blemish in one of his eyes, weighs about 175 lbs., steps quick and short, and very erect. He is no doubt endeavoring to return to Bladen county, where he has a wife. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in the Jail at Fayetteville, N. C. Any information will be thankfully received by Neill Johnson, Esq. at Fayetteville, or by the Subscriber at Raines's Store, Twiggs county, Georgia.
ROBERT H. RAINES.
February 1, 1837. 26tf

THE Committee having charge of the new Burial Ground, request those persons who have purchased Lots, to apply to J. W. Wright, who will receive the consideration and deliver the Deeds. 4 w

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by
E. J. HALE.
December 6, 1836.

A Sawyer wanted,

ONE who is acquainted with the business, of steady habits, and can take charge of a few hands, will hear of a situation by applying at this office. An unmarried man would be preferred.
January 18, 1837. 24tf.

Seed Oats.

500 Bush. SEED OATS, for sale by
J. G. & J. H. COOK.
February 1, 1836. 26 4t.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER
To the Investigating Committee.

We copy from the Globe of Saturday, this extraordinary document. It is the topic of discourse in all political circles—the theme of letter writers—and is without an exception, regarded by the thinking and independent press of the country as the consummation of that system of despotism, which has been for the last few years so rapidly maturing.

The letter itself will show, that the summary we published of its contents on Saturday, from the N. Y. Courier, was no departure from the truth. The President boldly defies the Committee appointed by the House of Representatives, (*only 9 dissenting,*) and likens the investigation instituted by his own political friends and the immediate representatives of the people to a Spanish inquisition.

The President urges but two reasons for his high handed course; one, that the resolution of the House makes an issue with *him,* and the other, that all charges against *his* officers must first be specified and then proved—his freemen are not to be made their own accusers.

As to the first, it is strictly in character with the passionate and arbitrary old man, whose passions have so long been indulged by an indulgent and deluded people, that he considers himself omnipotent, and any effort by the people's Representatives to guard and protect their rights or ferret out official abuses, as an attack upon his prerogative and a derogation from his dignity. Every whisper of disapprobation is regarded as it was by the Stuarts, a treasonable design to bring his majesty's government into disrepute with his loyal subjects. He has asserted that the Executive Departments were in a prosperous condition, and that they were conducted with ability and integrity. This declaration must be held sacred—its truth is not to be inquired into by the House of Representatives;—the people, the "dear people" must rest content with his say so, even though the strongest reasons exist for believing it false. Can that be a republican government, where the mere word of one man, (and he an infirm and ignorant old man, who cannot by possibility be cognizant of the fact himself,) can arrest all investigation into the state of public affairs, and shield from merited exposure and condemnation official delinquents?

But the second objection to the action of the Committee, that all charges and suspicions against the officers of the government, must be specific and susceptible of other proof than that obtained from the departments, is the most dangerous and alarming to the public liberty. According to this doctrine, the people, through their representatives, are effectually and forever precluded from investigating official abuses. Congress, the grand inquest of the nation, intended to watch over public offices, to keep the public money and to preserve the public liberty, is divested of its most important privilege and rendered impotent for good. The federal "hirelings" have an unrestricted licence to plunder and depredate on the national crib with perfect impunity, if they will only take care not to publish their own evil deeds. They are not amenable to Congress, and cannot be compelled by that body to answer any question, which, in their estimation, may be deemed of a personal nature or calculated to develope mal-practices in office. Congress must prove every abuse it suspects, without the aid of officials: and if it entertain suspicions of profligacy in office, it must stand convicted of calumnies, unless it establish the truth of those suspicions.

We have been taught to believe, in opposition to this corrupt and monarchical creed, that all public offices were mere agencies for the people—that they were amenable to the most rigid scrutiny by their representatives—and that it was the duty of the two Houses of Congress, at frequent intervals, to institute searching investigations into the condition and management of all the various departments. If we have been taught erroneously, it has at least been done by the patriarchs and founders of our Republic; and we cannot now resist the melancholy conviction, that the introduction of this novel doctrine will sap and subvert the pillars of free government.

The whole tone and temper of the President's letter is little in character with the first SERVANT of a free people, addressing the representatives of the people—But by means of his patronage and power, he has humbled and degraded them, and he feels no scruples about treating them with the contempt he knows they deserve. But he should at least have indicated some respect for the dear, deluded people, who have well nigh sacrificed their liberty and honor to do him service; and for their sakes, if his hirelings have been guilty of official corruption and abominable misdeeds, he should not interpose the ægis of his name to shield them from punishment.

In select Committee of the House, to inquire into the Executive Departments, Jan. 23, 1837.

The following resolutions, as amended, were adopted, and a copy of the same directed to be sent by the Chairman to each of the heads of the departments.

1. *Resolved,* That the heads of the several departments be directed to furnish this committee with a statement showing the sums of money paid within the year ending on the first of December, last, by such departments respectively, their agents, or deputies, without authority of law, if any, to printers or editors of newspapers; specifying the names and residence of such printers and editors, and also the names and places of publication of the newspapers owned or published by them; and showing the services and consideration for which such sums have been paid, giving each item as stated in the accounts of such printer or editor, and the reasons for making such payments.

2. *Resolved,* That the President of the United States be requested, and the heads of the several Executive Departments be directed, to furnish this committee with a list or lists of all the officers, or agents or deputies, who have been appointed or employed and paid, since the 4th of March, 1829, to the 1st of December last, if any, without authority of law, or whose names are not contained in the last printed Register of public officers, commonly called the Blue Book, by the President or either of the said heads of department respectively, and without nomination to, or the advice and consent of the U. States Senate; showing the names of such officers, agents, or deputies; the sums paid to each, the services rendered, and by what authority appointed and paid, and what reasons for such appointments.

3. *Resolved,* That the heads of the several departments be required to furnish this committee with a statement showing the various amounts of money paid within the last four years ending on the first of December last, for contingencies, whether appropriated or not by law, to whom and for what paid; showing whether any, and if any, what appropriations have been changed from specific to other objects of expenditure than those for which they were made, and how such change was authorized or effected; and showing the amount of illegal or irregular expenditures, allowances, or payments of every description whatever, if any, made by said departments respectively, since the 4th day of March, 1829, to the 1st of December, 1836, and whether paid by Treasury warrant or draft, or otherwise, to whom and for what paid, and the authority and reasons for such expenditures.

4. *Resolved,* That the heads of the several departments be directed to furnish this committee with a list of all officers, agents, or deputies, who have since the 4th day of March, 1829, to the 1st of December last, within the departments respectively, received salaries, pay or emolument of any kind, without rendering service to the Government; who have received salaries, pay, or emoluments of any kind, without being in office; whose commissions have been ante-dated; who hold other stations or appointments, State or Federal, when receiving pay for particular offices or agencies, or who have been engaged in private employment, and that, whilst receiving pay from, and rendering no service to the Government of the United States, with the names of such officers, or agents, or deputies, the sums or salaries paid to each, and the times of service of each respectively.

5. *Resolved,* That the various executive officers, in replying to the foregoing resolutions, be requested, at the same time, to furnish a statement of the period at which any innovations not authorized by law, if such exist, had their origin; their causes, and the necessity which has required their continuance.

6. *Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to furnish this committee with the report, or copy of the report of John P. Van Ness and Amos Kendall, commissioners appointed by authority of the President of the United States, to receive and report such testimony as might be offered touching certain charges preferred by Mr. Hanson Glassaway, relative to the condemnation, and delivery to him, of sundry pieces of ordnance at Washington arsenal; and certain other charges connected with sundry contracts, and other matters connected with the office of the Navy Commissioners, which commissioners sat during the year 1835.

A true copy from the journal.
Attest: B. F. HALLETT, Clerk.

In Select Committee of the House to inquire into the Executive Departments, &c., January 23d, 1837.

The following resolutions were adopted, and the Chairman directed to furnish the President of the United States with a copy of the same:

[The resolutions thus transmitted to the President, are the 2d and 5th of the above series.]

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE.

[Copy.] WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26, 1837.

Sir—I received on the evening of the 24th inst. your letter, covering a copy of certain resolutions purporting to have been adopted by a committee of the House of Representatives, of which you are chairman, and request that you will lay before that committee, this, my reply, which I hasten to make.

It appears, by the published proceedings of the House of Representatives, that the committee, of which you are chairman, was appointed on your motion. The resolution offered by you, and finally adopted by the House, raised a direct issue with that part of my annual message in which I held the following language: "Before concluding this paper, I think it due to the various Executive Departments, to bear testimony of their prosperous condition, and to the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted. It has been my aim to enforce in all of them a vigilant and faithful discharge of the public business; and it is gratifying to me to believe that there is no just cause of complaint, *from any quarter,* at the manner in which they have fulfilled the object of their creation." Your resolution is in the following words—"Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the condition of the various Executive Departments, the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted, the vigilant and faithful discharge of the public business in all of them, and the causes of complaint from any quarter, at the manner in which they they have fulfilled the objects of their creation, be referred to a select committee, to consist of nine members, with power to send for persons and papers, and with instructions to inquire into the condition of the various Executive Departments, the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted, into the manner in which the public business has been discharged in all of them, and into all cases of complaint, from any quarter, at the manner in which said departments, or their bureaus or officers, or any of their officers or agents of every description whatever, directly or indirectly connected with them in any manner, officially or unofficially, in duties pertaining to the public interest, have fulfilled or failed to accomplish the objects of their creation, or have violated their duties, or have injured and impaired the public service and interest, and that said committee, in its inquiries, may refer to such periods of time as to them may seem expedient and proper."

It also appears, from the published proceedings of the House, that this resolution was accompanied and supported by a speech of considerable length, in which you preferred many severe but vague charges of corruption and abuse in the Executive Departments. The resolutions adopted by the committee, as well as that adopted by the House itself, must be taken in connection with your introductory speech, which gives a character to the whole proceeding. When thus regarded, it is obvious that, by the resolution of the House, an issue is made with the President of the United States; as he had alleged, in his annual message, that the heads of the Executive Departments had performed their official duties with ability and integrity. In your speech you denied this; you charged them with manifold corruptions, and abuses of trust, as you had done in former speeches, to which you referred; and you demanded an

investigation through the medium of a committee. Certain other members of Congress, as appears by the published debates, united with you in these accusations; and for the purpose of ascertaining their truth or falsehood, the committee you demanded was ordered to be raised, and you were placed at its head. The first proceeding of the investigating committee is to pass a series of resolutions, which, though amended in their passage, were, as understood, introduced by you, calling on the President and the heads of the departments—not to answer to any specific charge; not to explain any alleged abuse; not to give information as to any particular transaction; but, assuming that they have been guilty of the charges alleged, calls upon them to furnish evidence against themselves!

After the reiterated charges you have made, it was to have been expected that you would have been prepared to reduce them to specifications, and that the committee would then proceed to investigate the matters alleged. But instead of this, you resort to generalities even more vague than your original accusations, and in open violation of the Constitution, and of that well established and wise maxim, "that all men are presumed to be innocent until proven guilty, according to the established rules of law," you request myself and the heads of the departments to become our own accusers, and to furnish the evidence to convict ourselves; and this call purports to be founded on the authority of that body in which alone, by the Constitution, the power of impeaching us is vested! The heads of departments may answer such a request as they please, provided they do not withdraw their own time, and that of the officers under their direction, from the public business, to the injury thereof.—To that business I shall direct them to devote themselves, in preference to any illegal and unconstitutional calls for information, no matter from what source it may come, or however anxious they may be to meet it. For myself, I shall repel all such attempts as an invasion of the principles of justice, as well as of the Constitution; and I shall esteem it my sacred duty to the people of the United States, to resist them as I would the establishment of a Spanish inquisition.

If, after all the severe accusations contained in the various speeches of yourself and your associates, you are unwilling of your own accord to bring specific charges, then I request your committee to call yourself and your associates, and every other member of Congress who has made the general charge of corruption, to testify before God and our country, whether you or they know of any specific corruption or abuse of trust in the Executive Departments; and if so, what it is. If you are able to point to any case where there is the slightest reason to suspect corruption or abuse of trust, no obstacle which I can remove shall be interposed to prevent the fullest scrutiny by all legal means. The offices of all departments will be opened to you, and every proper facility furnished for this purpose.

I hope, sir, we shall at last have your charges, and that you will proceed to investigate them, not like an inquisitor, but in the accustomed mode. If you either will not make specific accusations, or if, when made, you attempt to establish them by making freemen their own accusers, you will not expect me to countenance your proceedings. In the short period which remains of my official duty, I shall endeavor, as I have heretofore endeavored, to fulfil the obligations of that oath of office, by which I engaged "to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the U. States;" and for this, and other reasons of the most solemn character, I shall on the one hand, cause every possible facility, consistent with law and justice, to be given in the investigation of specific, tangible charges, and on the other, shall repudiate all attempts to invade the just rights of the Executive Departments, and of the individuals composing the same. If, after all your clamor, you will make no specific charges, or bring no proof of such as shall be made, you and your associates must be regarded by the good people of the United States as the authors of unfounded calumnies; and the public servants whom you have assailed will, in the estimation of all honorable men, stand fully acquitted.

In the mean time, I cannot but express my astonishment that members of Congress should call for information as to the names of persons to whom contingent moneys are paid, and the objects of those payments, when there are six standing committees under the seventy seventh rule of the House of Representatives, whose special duties are to examine annually into all the details of those expenditures in each of the Executive Departments. The like remark is applicable to some other branches of the information sought by you, ample details in respect to which are to be found in the reports laid before Congress, and now on your files, and to which I recommend you to have recourse.

I am respectfully, &c.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

To the Hon. HENRY A. WISE,
Chairman of the Investigating Committee of the abuses and corruptions charged against the Executive Departments.

I certify that this is a true copy from the original sent.

Test: A. JACKSON, jun.
Private Secretary, &c.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, February 7, 1837.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, through Mr. Jackson, his private Secretary:

To the Senate of the United States:

At the beginning of this session, Congress was informed that our claims upon Mexico had not been adjusted, but that, notwithstanding the irritating effect upon her councils of the movements in Texas, I hoped, by great forbearance, to avoid the necessity of again bringing the subject of them to your notice. That hope has been disappointed. Having in vain urged upon that Government the justice of those claims, and my indispensable obligation to insist that there should be "no further delay in the acknowledgment, if not in the redress of the injuries complained of," my duty requires that the whole subject should be presented, as it now is, for the action of Congress, whose exclusive right it is to decide on the further measures of redress to be employed. The length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this Government and People by the late Extraordinary Mexican Minister, would justify, in the eyes of all nations, immediate war. That remedy, however, should not be used by just and generous nations, confiding in their strength for injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided; and it has occurred to me that, considering the present embarrassed condition of that country, we should act with both wisdom and moderation, by giving to Mexico one more opportunity to atone for the past, before we take redress into our own hands. To avoid all misconception on the part of Mexico, as well as to protect our own national character from reproach, this opportunity should be given, with the avowed design and full preparation to take immediate satisfaction if it should not be obtained on a repetition of the demand for it. To this end I recommend that an act be passed authorizing reprisals, and the use of the naval force of the United States by the Executive against Mexico, to enforce them, in the event of a refusal by the Mexican Government to come to an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy between us, upon another demand thereof made from on board one of our vessels of war on the coast of Mexico.

The documents herewith transmitted, with those accompanying my message in answer to a call of the House of Representatives of the 17th ultimo, will enable Congress to judge of the propriety of the course heretofore pursued, and to decide upon the necessity of that recommended.

If these views should fail to meet the concurrence of Congress, and that body be able to find in the condition of the affairs between the two countries, as disclosed by the accompanying documents, with those referred to, any well grounded reasons to hope that an adjustment of the controversy between them can be effected without a resort to the measures I have felt it my duty to recommend, they may be assured of my co-operation in any other course that shall be deemed honorable and proper.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, February 6, 1837.

MR. WISE'S COMMITTEE.

It is reported in the Northern papers, that the Committee on the Executive Departments have voted in support of Gen. Jackson's letter 6 to 5. We anticipated as much. The six collar men on that Committee could not be expected to thwart the wishes of their master, even in support of their own and their constituents' rights.

The correspondent of the New York Courier gives the following account of the appearance of Judge White before the Committee:

"I have stated in a former letter, that in conformity with the directions of Gen. Jackson, a number of opposition members of Congress have been subpœnaed. An interesting scene occurred a few days since, when Judge White appeared before the Committee. The venerable man in a firm and dignified tone, remarked that if he was sworn to tell the *truth and the whole truth*, he should do it, but it would be with great reluctance. He said that from an early period of his life, he had been the intimate friend of Andrew Jackson—that for himself, he had no objection to be turned inside out before the world, and be known as he really was; but that during a long intimacy, he had received from Gen. Jackson many communications under the seal and sanctity of confidence—that nothing but a higher obligation could ever extort from him the character and details of those conferences and conversations—that he understood he was brought before the committee by the friends of the President and in pursuance of his wishes. This being the case, said Judge White, when I am sworn to tell the *whole truth*, I shall feel myself released from all former obligations, and act accordingly. I am now ready, gentlemen, to be sworn.

"Judge White being engaged in the Senate, he was not sworn until the next morning, when the following question was propounded to him in writing, to which he is to give a written answer:

"'Do you, of your *own knowledge, know* of any act, by either of the heads of the Executive Departments, which is either corrupt, or a violation of their official duties?'"

All the heads of Departments, it is said, have followed the example of Gen. Jackson, and sent communications to the Committee, in substance refusing to answer.—The "Spy in Washington" says they assume the ground that no body has any right to direct them to answer but the President: no, not even Congress.

The committee had taken up the case of Alfred Hocker, appointed a Post Master, and had called on the Post Master General for information on that subject. They have received an answer to that call, in which Mr. Kendall informs them that Congress have nothing to do with the subject of appointments or removals, unless they think proper to impeach the President of the United States for mal-conduct in office; then they can have the papers and the information required, but not otherwise. Having performed this part of his duty, he kindly recommends to the committee, not to attempt the persecution of an individual (Hocker) for a mistake in judgment in the discharge of an official duty. [That mistake in judgment was carrying off the poll books, &c.]

Another Letter from the President.—The New York Express of the 4th says:

"On Saturday the President sent another letter to Mr. Wise, in which he gives permission to Judge White, who had demurred before the Committee, to tell what he knows. It is said that upon this, Judge White will prepare an account of what he knows about the Executive influence in the dissolution of the first—the unit Cabinet, from which Mr. Van Buren dodged out in a letter of a column in length, where he said not a word."

Amos Kendall has returned for reply to the call of the committee of Investigation at Washington, that he will not answer—that Congress have nothing to do with the causes of removals and appointments—and he will therefore make no explanation.

General Jackson in his letter to the Committee, denies the power of the *House of Representatives* to investigate official abuses, because it is the province of that body to *impeach*.

In his protest, he denied to the *Senate* the privilege of expressing an opinion in relation to Executive duties, because that body had to try impeachments.

What power has either House?

Richmond Whig.

From the Richmond Whig.

The Enquirer communicates the pleasing intelligence, that hostilities have ceased between the Great and the Little Expunger, and that they have interchanged courtesies. From our knowledge of the two men, we never doubted but that the latter would, after very little skirmishing, surrender at discretion.

As our style is not so happy in treating such subjects, we extract the characteristic and inimitable paragraph of our neighbor:

"We are pleased to understand, that there was much courtesy shown in the continuation of the same debate on Monday last between Messrs. Rives and Benton. We have seen a letter, which says that Mr. Rives made a very neat, courteous and strong speech—during which he said, "The Senator from Missouri is an older and a better Soldier than I am."—"An *older*, but not a better," said Mr. B.—"Yes, a *better*, too."—"An *older*."—"Aye," rejoined Mr. R., "and a better." Every body seemed pleased at this courtesy."

Mr. Webster.—The Boston Centinel affirms that a letter has been received in that city, from the Hon. Daniel Webster, declaring his intention to retire from the Senate at an early day.

The Atlas says that Mr. Webster's purpose is by no means settled, but exists rather in the state of inclination than of intention. For our own part, we wonder that he or any other decent man could consent to stay one moment after the expunging folly.

N. Y. Commercial.

The President has given an "Expunging" dinner, and being too unwell to preside, in person conducted Benton to the head of the table, who presided in his place! The Knight of Castle Hill was there, but they say "quite in the back ground." Poor little Rives!"

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Salisbury, on Tuesday evening, the 7th February, the Rev. Patrick J. Sparrow was called to the Chair, and Thomas L. Cowan appointed Secretary.

Messrs. Polk, Jones and Fisher, appointed a Committee at a previous meeting with instructions, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published.

PREAMBLE.

The act of the last General Assembly, authorizing a subscription on the part of the State of two-fifths of the Capital Stock in certain important rail road Companies, is a measure of liberal, and elevated policy, which if judiciously carried out cannot fail to produce great and lasting benefits to the whole State.—The Western counties however, are more immediately concerned in the construction of the road, known as the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, and it behooves them to turn their attention most seriously to that enterprize.

The charter incorporating this Company is perhaps more indefinite in some respects than it should be: it does not prescribe the route along which the road shall run; it only designates Fayetteville as the starting point, thence to the Yadkin river, at some point above the Narrows, thence by one branch North-West towards Wilkesboro', and by another South or South-West, to terminate on the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road.

Thus it will be seen that a very wide latitude is given to the Company in the location of the route, particularly between Fayetteville and the Yadkin River. As some conflicting views have already arisen as to the route this road should pursue, this meeting is of opinion, that now before subscriptions are solicited, is the proper time to settle this question, at least, so far as it can be settled independently of the surveys. If this question be not now settled, the friends of the Rail Road in the Western Counties will feel themselves embarrassed, either in subscribing stock or in declining to do so. If they subscribe stock, they do it at the risk of having to pay their money on a route in which they may feel no interest, and have no faith. If they decline subscribing altogether for the present, then the unjust conclusion may be drawn that they are unfriendly to the whole enterprize.—Sound policy, and fair dealing therefore, require that the route should be designated before the people are called on to pledge their funds to the work. As however, it may be several months before the question can be settled, and as in the mean time, to suspend all action, may have an unfavorable influence on the cause, THIS MEETING have come to the conclusion that it will be best for the subscriptions to go on, but to go on with an express condition that they are not to be paid unless the Company shall establish the route designated in the subscription.

It remains for this meeting to designate the route which they are willing to support, and their reasons for preferring it to all others.

After deliberate consideration this meeting entertains the opinion that the route leading from Fayetteville in the direction of Moore Court House, and thence through Randolph and Davidson to some point on the Yadkin River, about the mouth of Abbott's Creek, or between that, and the mouth of Swearing Creek, (this being the extreme summit of the Falls terminating in the Narrows,) is the only route from Fayetteville to the Yadkin, which can unite an interest sufficient to build the road, or when built can draw custom enough to support it, and pay an interest to the stockholders.

Our reasons for this opinion are as follows:

1. In the present state of the country west of Fayetteville, and perhaps for some years to come, the amount of *Produce* that may seek transportation over this road, will not of itself, be sufficient after keeping up repairs to pay a fair profit on the capital invested. Indeed we have yet to learn that there is a single rail road in America, or in Europe, where the transportation of *Produce alone*, is sufficient to keep the same in repair, and pay six per cent. interest on the Capital; on all rail roads that we know of, it is admitted that the greatest source of profit, is the transportation of PASSENGERS.

2. We therefore think in the *location* of the road, that an eye should be had to the transportation of travellers, and likewise to that of the mail.

3. If there be any force in these views, the question then arises, how can the road be so located as to accomplish both objects:—that is, to carry the surplus produce of the West to Fayetteville, and at the same time to draw in upon it a large amount of travelling? If the road from the Yadkin inclines South, bearing down the River, it will no doubt answer the purposes of carrying off the surplus produce; but in that direction it will not command the travelling from the west, or southwest, or from the South passing North on reaching the Yadkin. Travellers will not consent to turn their backs on the North, and take a South-Eastern sweep of 50 or 60 miles in order to reach a route going North again. They will not submit to this, but seek other routes. But if the road be run from the Yadkin to the point indicated, the direction for 80 or 90 miles, will be on a line midway between Fayetteville and Raleigh, that is as far as Moore Court House, where this route will be intersected by the Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road, or where indeed the Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road may terminate. At this junction, or Fork, *Produce* will take the right hand to Fayetteville, so also will all passengers who wish to visit Fayetteville or Wilmington, or who may choose to take this route with a view of falling into the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road. The *left hand* will be taken by those wishing either to stop at Raleigh, or continue to Petersburg, or Norfolk. Thus securing as far as the fork, the whole travel, and then such part of it as may incline to Fayetteville.

It now remains to be examined, whether the road, even if it be located as here suggested, will command many travellers. We think it will.—1. It will necessarily be the line of intercommunication between the Eastern and the Western parts of the State. 2. By its connection with the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, it will form a continuous line as far as Knoxville, Tenn., where again the Hiwassee Rail Road bears South into Georgia and Alabama, and the Charleston and Cincinnati, North into Ohio. It cannot be doubted, that much of the travel on these roads going in one or the other direction, will pass over this road.—3. All the travel, which now pours along the stage route from Washington in Georgia, to Fredericksburg in Virginia, will naturally fall into this line on reaching it.—4. The existence of the road will increrse travelling. Experience every where shows, that travellers increase with the facilities of travelling: thousands who shrink from the fatigue, and labor of long journeys in stages, carriages, or on horseback, will gladly travel when they can do so on Rail Roads. In short, if this route be established, we believe there will be but few roads in the South, running from the interior, and not along great thoroughfares, that will command more travel. Nor should we forget that it must become a very important mail line—the advantages to the company and to the country must be obvious.

On the whole we believe, that the selection of this route will ensure the taking of a sufficient amount of stock to construct the road, which we think will not be the case, if a more southerly direction be chosen; and when constructed, we have every reason to conclude that the income arising from the transportation of produce and passengers, will keep the road in repairs, and pay reasonable profits on the capital invested.

With these views, and for these reasons the meeting unanimously adopted the following Resolutions:

Whereas, In the deliberate opinion of this meeting, the success of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road mainly depends on a judicious *location* of the same, and consequently, in making this location regard should be had not alone to the nature of the ground over which it shall pass but likewise that the road should be constructed on that route, which of all others will command the greatest possible amount of produce, and also which will attract the greatest number of travellers.

And whereas, We believe that the route from Fayetteville in the direction to Moore C. H., thence west, so as to strike the Yadkin about the mouth of Abbot's Creek, or between that and the mouth of Swearing Creek, is the only one that can secure the success of the road, whether we regard either the raising of means to construct it, or the profitableness of the stock after it is constructed,—therefore

Resolved, That it is inexpedient in our opinion for the citizens of this part of the state to subscribe their money to any route which may be located South of the line above designated.

Resolved, That in our opinion the Citizens in this part of the State ought to make *conditional* subscriptions of Stock in the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, to be binding if the road be located on the line above designated but to be null and void, if a more southerly route be selected.

Resolved, That delegates from this meeting be appointed to counties, having a common interest with Rowan, to invite them to co-operate in the accomplishment of the great enterprize before us, and on the plan indicated in these resolutions.

The following persons were accordingly appointed:

The Rev. Patrick J. Sparrow, to the counties of Iredell and Lincoln. David F. Caldwell, to Wilkes, Burke, and Rutherford. H. C. Jones, to Surry and Davie. Charles Fisher, to Davidson, also to correspond with Randolph and Chatham, if he cannot visit these counties.

Other appointments to be made hereafter.

PATRICK J. SPARROW, *Ch'm.*
THOS. L. COWAN, *Sec'y.*

A dinner was yesterday given to Gov. Dudley, by the citizens of Wilmington, as a token of regard for him as a fellow townsman, and of their gratitude for his services in the cause of Internal Improvement.—Gen. James Owen presided, assisted by Dr. Thomas H. Wright as Vice President. Many toasts were given, and an address was made by the Governor, for which however we have not room to-day.—*Wil. Adv.*

Our Rail Road.—We noticed in our last, the amount, at that time, subscribed to the stock of the Wilmington and Halifax Rail Road by the people of Wilmington, and thought they had done well.—Since that time, the subscription has reached the sum of $106,000; making in all about $400,000 of Stock taken by citizens of Wilmington alone, with a few in her immediate vicinity. Old Wilmington is *sound to the core.*—*Wil. Advertiser.*

From the Wilmington Advertiser.

We would call public attention to the subjoined tabular list of the Exports from Wilmington for the last quarter, ending 31st January. Facts speak louder than words at all times. The statement may be relied on as correct, being made out by a gentleman who is minutely accurate in all he does, and whose business is to make a record of every article as it is shipped from the port.

VALUATION.

6,325,953	feet Boards and Scantling	$94,889 29
5,027,593	Shingles	20,110 37
526,726	Staves	13,694 87
305,555	feet Timber	3,055 55
8,500	Hoops	340 00
3,771	bales Cotton	191,791 71
1,759	tierces Rice	35,180 00
4,500	bushels Rough do.	4,050 00
1,191	casks Flaxseed	15,483 00
118	hhds. Tobacco	7,788 00
184	boxes manufactured do.	3,864 00
6,770	bushels Pea Nuts	8,462 50
193	do black eyed Peas	260 55
34,738	barrels Turpentine	125,056 80
2,880	do Tar	5,131 90
217	do Pitch	434 00
595	do Rosin	880 50
161	do Spirits Turpentine	3,059 00
4	do Varnish	55 08
269½	bushels Corn	269 50
164	barrels Flour	1,640 00
12	do Bread	72 00
38	do Sweet Potatoes	117 80
50	firkins Butter	1,062 50
17	do Lard	272 00
84	bags Feathers	3,276 00
137	do Rags	2,157 75
24	casks Beeswax	420 00
46	Masts and Spars	328 00
33	head of Cattle	529 00
21	Sheep	45 00
48	Hides Leather	20 35
		$543,797 02
Sundries		138 00
2 boxes Gold Ore (value unknown)		
		$543,935 02
Articles, the Produce and Manufacture of other States		6,075 89
Foreign Produce—re-shipped		11,014 39

The correspondent of the New York Courier says:

"The Court's decision that Gen. Scott is thoroughly exculpated from all censure respecting the failure of the Florida campaign, is worded in a manner most flattering to the feelings of the gallant General, who is in high spirits this morning, and just leaving for Baltimore."

FOREIGN.

New York, February 9.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Attempt upon the King's life—Cotton—Money, &c.—The Liverpool packet ship England, Capt. Waite, arrived yesterday, bringing the Editors of the New York Daily Express London dates of the 2d January, Liverpool of the 4th, and later news from the Continent. By this arrival we are placed in possession of much valuable information.

The Markets in Liverpool are highly favorable to the American Merchant. By the yearly returns it appears the American are the favorite Cottons, and are advancing in price. Grain, it will be seen, is advancing both in England and the Continent. In Havre Cotton was dull. But little doing in Rice, Hops or Ashes.

The Money Market in London was decidedly easier. Consols, the great barometer of the English market, had risen to 93⅜, and Exchequer Bills had advanced.

The news of the attempted assasination of the King of the French will be read with deep interest.

The King and Royal Family assisted in the chapel of the Tuileries, on Thursday last, at a *Te Deum* in thanksgiving for His Majesty's providential escape from the arm of the assassin Meunier.

A letter from Burgos, dated the 17th ult., stated that the Portuguese division had actually commenced its march for the North to reinforce Espartero.

There is no news from Spain in the Paris papers of December 30, of later dates than those which were received via London, which will be found elsewhere.

The *Gazette de Longuedoc* (a French Carlist journal) quotes a letter from the frontiers of the 18th ult. which stated that a confederation exists between the leaders of the provinces of Catalonia, Arragon, Valencia, and the Balearic Islands, to proclaim their independence, and resolve themselves into a federal republic to be governed by a president.

Letters from Barcelona of the 20th, received in Paris on Thursday, stated, that the revolutionary movement alluded to in the *Gazette de Longuedoc* was to have taken place on that day, but had been repressed.

Great Fire in Edinburg.—The greatest fire ever seen in Edinburg since the great fire of 1824, broke out upon the last Tuesday of December. Fifty families, amounting to about 200 individuals, were burnt out; some paying as low a rent as £2 per annum.

The *Gazette de France* contains a letter from Durango, dated the 22d ult., which states that the English vessels which had on the preceding day covered the passage of Espartero's army over the bridge of boats near to Postugalete, kept up a brisk fire against the Carlist line; but that the latter returned their fire with such effect, that it had nearly compelled a british brig and cutter to run ashore. Gomez visited the lines in front of Bilboa on the 21st. He was received with great distinction by the Infante Don Sebastian, and Generals Eguia and Villareal, and took his seat in a Council of War held by the Prince.

Great Snow Storm.—The English papers are filled with accounts of one of the severest snow storms of which we ever remember to have read. The storm began on the 24th December, and it continued for several days. It created a complete paralysis in England. The mails were all stopped and the roads were made impassable.—Vessels were thrown out of their course and the damage to shipping was great. Business was at a stand and all communication between the cities and the country obstructed. The storm raged furiously for several days and the roads were not all open when the England left. Capt. Waite informs us that when he left Liverpool the London papers of the 3d Jan. had not arrived on account of the storm.

Fire in Liverpool.—A fire broke out in Liverpool in Upper Pownall street on the 20th December, in an extensive cooperage. Several buildings were consumed before the flames were stopped.

Bayonne.—Accounts from Bayonne of the date of the 25th of December state, that an engagement took place between the Carlist forces and the Queen's troops in front of Bilboa on the 23d, and that Gen. Espartero failed in an attempt to force the Carlist lines. The action, it was expected, would be renewed on the 24th, if the extreme severity of the weather did not cause the suspension of all military operations.

The last *Munich Gazette* states that there were not more than five deaths in that city from Cholera. On the preceding day the number of deaths had been eleven. It thus appears that on the whole the epidemic is greatly on the decline in the Bavarian Capital.

France.—Opening of the Chamber—Attempt on the King's Life.

This being the day fixed for the opening of the Legislative Chambers, the usual preparations were made for his Majesty's progress to the Palais Bourbon. Bodies of military were in attendance, as on former similar occasions; but the severity of the weather was such that the ordinary crowd of spectators at the cavalcade was diminished to a much smaller number than we have previously remarked at this ceremony.

Within a few seconds of the Royal cortege leaving the Tuileries, by the gate leading to the Pont Royal, and whilst the crowd assembled on the quay were cheering the appearance of his Majesty, a young man, rather genteelly dressed, made an attempt on the King's life, by firing a pistol at him, which happily did not take effect. The assassin, it is said, was so close to the carriage, in which were the King and Dukes d'Orleans and Nemours, that his Majesty had a full view of his person, and was enabled to point him out to the National Guards, who immediately arrested him, and conveyed him to the guard-house of the chateau, without his making any attempt to save himself by flight. The feeling excited among the troops and National Guards was such that the wretched youth was nearly sacrificed on the spot which he had selected for the execution of his diabolical purpose. The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours were both slightly wounded by the glass of the carriage window, which [illegible] ball directed against his Majesty [illegible] to atoms. During this scene the King [illegible] hibited the greatest coolness and [illegible] and the procession immediately after [illegible] arrest of the assassin, continued its [illegible] to the Chamber without any other [illegible] marking its progress. Her Majesty [illegible] riage, in which, besides the Queen, [illegible] Madame Adelaide and the Princess [illegible] ceded that of the King.

The Indian Wars.

COLUMBUS, Fe[illegible]
INDIANS ON THE COWAGEE.

Since our last we have received [illegible] gence from the Cowagee, which leaves [illegible] room for doubt, that there is a [illegible] hostile Indians concealed in the swa[illegible] that Creek. Whether they are a [illegible] runaways from Lieut. Sloan's [illegible] some who had made their escape to [illegible] and have returned since the route of [illegible] la by the Tennesseans, we are unable [illegible] say. We are inclined to believe [illegible] the former.

On the receipt of the intelligence [illegible] tained in the subjoined letter from [illegible] Committee of Vigilance at Irwinton, [illegible] Capt. Page, we are informed that the [illegible] lin company, which marched down [illegible] Mitchell a few days ago, were immediately despatched to the scene of disturbance. We have not heard from them since [illegible] march, but should judge that with [illegible] force, in addition to his own, General [illegible] born will be able to subdue the foe, and [illegible] give peace to the country.

Important from Florida.—The [illegible] boat Champion, Capt. Murray, brings [illegible] following good intelligence, derived [illegible] passengers on board the cutter Jeff[illegible] at Pensacola, three days from Tampa [illegible] The intelligence is that the celebrated [illegible] Indian, called Jumper, and the negro [illegible] braham, have been captured; and [illegible] Osceola himself barely made his [illegible] with only five followers, in the direction [illegible] the south. Gen. Jesup was making [illegible] effort for the capture of the bold and [illegible] severing Chief.

The sloop of war Concord, with Commodore Dallas on board, was expected [illegible] Pensacola in about a week. The Vandalia had taken the place of the Concord at Tampa.

FORT ARMSTRONG, (Dade's Battle Ground) *January 21, 10 o'clock, P[illegible]*

An express has this moment arrived [illegible] Maj. Foster, informing that 11 Indians [illegible] 8 negroes have been captured by the [illegible] under Major F's command. He is [illegible] suit of the others, and hopes are entertained that he will succeed. Two Indians [illegible] killed by the volunteers, (Indians [illegible] captives are men, women and children. We march at day break for Rabbit Lake, near Lake Monroe.

TALLAHASSEE, Ja[illegible]

Postscript—Carrying the war into Africa.—On yesterday about one o'clock [illegible] day time, three large wagons, loaded [illegible] dry goods, flour and salt, were [illegible] by six Indians, about 8 miles from [illegible] place—taken about a mile from the [illegible] the mules taken out, and the contents [illegible] the wagons packed upon them in [illegible] found in the wagons, and with three negroes, the drivers, carried off towards [illegible] peninsula. *There were fifteen* mules [illegible] This information is derived from one of the negro drivers, who escaped.

Tigertail it is supposed, was at the head of this party. Our city is alive with the call to arms. The Indians were [illegible] and had several rifles.

[The above Indians were afterwards pursued and overtaken by a small party under command of Capt. Johnson. Each party [illegible] without execution, when the Indians made their escape, leaving all the negroes, with the mules, &c. in possession of the whites.

JACKSONVILLE, Ja[illegible]

The body of Mr. S. Rooks was found on Thursday last, about five miles this side of Santa Fe Bridge, and near the place where Mr. Dell's negroes were captured. He had a bullet holes through it—scalped, and his bowels dered of the pantaloons. The trail of the Indians were discovered about the place. Mr. Rooks belonged to Captain [illegible] company. He was one of an escort to the train of wagons that left the Creek Agency about the 18th ult. His horse gave out on the way, and he had permission to return to Black Creek. He left the train on its return and had not been seen or heard of till Thursday last, when found as above stated. Thus for more than a year past our citizens, one after another, become victims.

Indian Hostilities.—For the past [illegible] we have been daily, almost hourly receiving reports of depredations and murders committed upon our citizens in the neighborhood of Irwinton and elsewhere by parties of hostile Indians.

There is no doubt of the truth of the following the accounts. A gentleman was in this city the day before yesterday who reported that he have assisted in the burial of six persons who had fallen victims to the murderous savages. A skirmish had also taken place upon the Chatta-gee Creek, in which two white men were killed. Gen. Wellborn of Irwinton was also reported as having been killed in the skirmish.—Houses have been burned, and a large amount of property destroyed. It is high time this remnant of savages should be removed or exterminated. The people of this town have gallantly volunteered against these insurgents, and will forthwith march to the Nation.

Montgomery (Ala.) Journal.

Grain.—Wheat is worth $2 15 [illegible] York, and Corn $1 20. A lot of 50 barrels North Carolina Corn brought [illegible]

Stocks rose in New York on the receipt of the late news from England. [illegible] on England is so high that shipments of specie have commenced at New York, which is counteracted, however, by importations of specie at New Orleans.

Archibald M. Hooper, Esq. has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Collector of the port of Wilmington, in this State, in the place of Gabriel Holmes, Esq. resigned.

Raleigh Star.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

SDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1837.

l Road.—The proceedings of a Salisbury will be found in ano-. It will be seen that the sub-s upwards of $50,000, and one rs of that town assures us that it ly reach $100,000. It is true bscription is coupled with a con-vit, that the road shall take a par-ction in going to Salisbury. But e will prove to be no obstacle.—e of Fayetteville are committed to ar route, but have reserved their on that point till they shall have the result of the survey now in They have placed that matter in an eminent Engineer, on whose dgment they place implicit reli-y his opinion, whatever that may ll be guided; and they have no he will give such reasons for his will convince the citizens of Sa-ould it be adverse to their present Should that opinion fall in with much the better. Indeed, we are clined to the belief that it will.—we are concerned, we go for the run in what direction it may, so all reach Salisbury, and the rich urrounding and beyond it. Let subscribe the requisite amount of d there need be no fears about the g carried on.

be seen that the Salisbury meeting stress on the advantage of inter-e Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road west of this town. We are a-se who think that the Legislature er to have granted the charter for without requiring that it should go Fayetteville. We have said nothing ubject, because we doubted whether ever be carried into effect to the n of Fayetteville, and because we much gratified at the actual good ished by the Legislature to make ng complaints. We did not believe re was any considerable interest in Carolina, which was so lost to State s to adopt a route calculated, and in-by some at least of its projectors, to Petersburg on the one hand, and and Columbia on the other, and to own the most important market town own State. But it appears that the influence is in the ascendant, and are to be sacrificed by it. Let our take good heart, however. If the interest will not permit Raleigh to ected with us by this Road, we have r power to command the trade and el, independently of her. The Sa-Committee expect the travel to take to Raleigh from our road in Moore But if we afford them a route from ce to the Wilmington road in Samp-unty, we shall offer the traveller the ment of as short and cheap a route to rth as that through Raleigh and Pe-g. With the other advantages which te would possess, we think there is oubt of the result.

he subject of this Raleigh and Colum-ad, we find in the Raleigh Register of ay, a very able speech of Col. Joyner ifax, who, from his position, has no nterest in Fayetteville, but who has a calm, patriotic, and statesman-like of the subject. We regret that it was ceived too late for this week's paper. It ppear in our next.

or McNeill.—We have solicited a the following patriotic letter from tinguished Engineer to the President Rail Road Company. We hope he rdon the liberty we take in publish-

"*New York, Feb. 5th*, 1837.

AR MR. WINSLOW:

ceived your welcome letter of the 27th days since, and most sincerely do I con-e you on the successful result of the In-mprovement question. I will not allow o doubt the want of individual subscription e early commencement and vigorous ion of our Work; nor shall any effort of wanting to promote it. You do me but n proclaiming that I am not to be seduced service of the Old North State. I have ntemplated such ingratitude, nor shall I gagements elsewhere that would compel On the contrary, should I acquire repu-my connection with other States, I trust nhance my ability to be useful in my own. visit you ere long, and at any rate when hman shall advise me that he is ready for r. Whistler, my partner, also you may ex-y in about a month. You may be sure it gratifying to him and me that our Assis-ould give such general satisfaction, as you ers lead me to suppose."

Creek War.—Gov. Schley has re-official intelligence that about 60 of eeks who have lately renewed hostili-ave surrendered themselves and their and that there is a prospect of a spee-mination of the war.

Hon. Ebenezer Pettigrew has de-being a candidate for re-election to ess from the Tarborough District, on nt of his health and age. We are ed to find that the Whigs of that t have set about the means to ensure ss in the choice of his successor, for purpose they have already called a t Convention.

rico.—We learn from the Express slip New Orleans Bulletin, that the news iberation of Santa Anna has been re-in Mexico with universal rejoicing. tional flag, which had been kept at st since his capture, was restored to l position, and three days of festivi-rejoicing took place. The authori-Vera Cruz were ordered to receive ith the most distinguished honors, on ival. It was said that he would be diately elected President, on his arri-Bustamente had declined being a can-, and Paris and Bravo cannot be elect-Every thing was at a stand, waiting ival of Santa Anna.

xas.—From the above source we learn that Houston had paid a visit to the of Texas, which he found in high spir-He had directed the interment, with honors of war, of the bones and ashes heroes who fell at the Alamo.

reme Court.—Samuel R. Blake, of wn, has been admitted to Superior practice.

The reader will be astonished to find what rapid strides the government at Washington is making towards the assumption and possession of despotic power. The President declares, in effect, if not in words, that Congress has not the right and the power to institute an examination into the condition of the Executive Departments; he pronounces such an examination illegal and unconstitutional, and to be resisted as he "would resist the establishment of a Spanish Inquisition." The Postmaster General follows the President's lead, by refusing to give Congress information as to the causes of the removal of public officers, which he insultingly declares they have nothing to do with.—The other Secretaries have taken the same stand, and finally, Reuben M. Whitney, not to be outdone in showing contempt for those who command so little respect for themselves, has also refused to obey the summons of the Committee, except on such conditions as he has prescribed!

This is a state of things unprecedented in this country, and we suspect in any other on the face of the globe. It is the first time that any public officers in this country have dared to set the authority of Congress at defiance. It is intended and calculated to shut the door upon all investigation into abuses. And we grieve to say, that there is not independence enough in Congress to assert its rights; but that the majority is so utterly subservient as to lick the hand that scourges them. In the eloquent language of Mr. Clay, employed on another but equally flagrant case, "there is no disposition in the majority, and no power in the minority, to mark it with the stamp of rebuke which it merits." This is true so far as the President and the Secretaries are concerned. It is only in the case of the miserable wretch Whitney, that they have summoned resolution to assert their power, and then only by a vote of 100 to 85.

The people will naturally ask, why it is that the doors are thus closed to investigation? There can be no other inference than that all is rottenness and corruption in the departments, and that this was found to be the only mode of concealing it from the public gaze. With a Congress known to be so subservient as to register without hesitation all his edicts, the Tyrant does not scruple to take this bold stand, and to set the people's representatives at defiance, at the same time that he professes all possible devotion to the dear people themselves.

Another act, not less impudent than the above, has been committed by the President in attempting to bully Mr. Calhoun into a retraction of language used by him in debate. He descends from his high place to write a threatening letter to Mr. Calhoun, which he intends to publish if Mr. C. shall fail to retract what he had said. The following are the particulars, as we find them reported in the Intelligencer:

Mr. CALHOUN then rose in his place and stated that he had been honored with a communication from the Chief Magistrate in reference to his course with regard to this bill, which he should take occasion now to bring before the Senate. He then sent to the Secretary's table the following letter:

[We regret that we are not able at present to give a copy of this letter. Referring to a report of his speech in the Globe, Mr. CALHOUN is charged with having asserted that the President has been concerned in speculation in public lands; that the removal of the deposites was a preparatory measure, and the Land bill its consummation. It contradicts the truth of the assertion, and calls on Mr. CALHOUN to retract the charge in the Senate; in case of his refusal to do so, the President threatens to publish his letter before leaving the city.

The letter was accompanied by a certificate of a person present in the gallery during the delivery of the speech, and of Mr. Drake, a reporter for the Globe, that the report in the Globe states correctly what was said by Mr. CALHOUN.]

Mr. C. said it was not his intention to comment on the extraordinary contents of this letter. It excited in his bosom no emotions but pity for the author, contempt for its menace, and humiliation that the Chief Magistrate of the United States should place himself in such an attitude. Nor was it his intention to ask protection there, as the representative of a sovereign State: he was competent to the defence of his own reputation, and so far from being intimidated by such a communication from the discharge of his duty, its only effect was to embolden him the more in denouncing corruption, whether in high or in low places. As to the privileges of that body, he should leave it to the body to defend its own rights. Much less was it his intention to comply with the demand of the President. Demand was a term which belonged not to equals. In the public relation he sustained as a member of the Senate, he felt himself at least equal to the President of the United States. As a Senator, (said Mr. C.,) I may judge him, he cannot judge me.

I rise to reiterate here in my place, and to the fullest extent, all I before said, and to afford to the friends of the Administration an opportunity to correct the error, if there was one; in which case, I am ready at once, and on the spot, to retract the error. Mr. C. then went into a recapitulation at large of the substance of that part of his speech to which the President's letter had reference.

Mr. GRUNDY, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. CLAY successively occupied the floor in speeches which we shall present as soon as they can be written out from the notes of our reporter.

The letter to Mr. Wise, together with the resolutions of the committee, will be found on our first page. It will be seen that the latter are perfectly respectful, and that they call on the President for information only on public matters. The refusal is against all precedent. Why did not the President discover, in the celebrated Post office Investigation, that it was "*inquisitorial?*" The Bank investigation, was not that "inquisitorial?" When his party laboured so hard to procure the passage of Gen. Saunders' celebrated resolutions to inquire into the causes of the removal by the Secretary of State, of some of the printers of the laws, why did he not discover that that was "inquisitorial?" Away with such stuff. The Administration is rotten to the core, and they dare not permit an exposure.

Gaston and Raleigh Rail Road.—The first annual meeting of this Company was held in Raleigh on the 6th inst. The report of the President, says the Register, shows the affairs of the Company to be in a prosperous condition, with nearly 700 hands employed, and the work rapidly progressing. It is expected that Fifty miles of the Road will be in operation by the time of the next annual meeting.

It appears by the report of a committee of Congress, that no less than three of the Electors of President and Vice President for North Carolina, were constitutionally ineligible to that appointment, having held offices under the General Government at the period of their election. Similar cases were discovered in Connecticut and New Hampshire, and it is believed that there were others.

The Cotton Market.—We are favored with the Circular of a Liverpool house to a Merchant in this Town, dated January 2d, 1837, which gives a more full account of the prospects of the Cotton Market than any thing we have seen.

It states the sales of the week at 20,620 bales, of which 9,500 were Uplands at 7⅞ to 11d. The chief sales of *new* Uplands were at 10¼ to 10½d. A postscript gives the "sales of the last two days at 7 to 8000 bales, at former prices for new American, and about ¼ advance on inferior old. The stock proving a little less than was anticipated, causes a firmer market."

The import of all sorts of Cotton into the Kingdom, in 1836, amounted to 1,200,868 bales, against 1,090,837 in 1835. Of which 764,785 bales were American, against 763,451 in 1835. Showing an increase of 110,031 of all kinds, and of 1,334 of American. The import in 1834, was 731,231; in 1833, 660,038; in 1832, 626,323; in 1831, 608,721.

The stock of Cotton on hand in London, Glasgow and Liverpool, was 289,000, against 229,910 on 1st January, 1836. And of American 90,409 against 109,270. Increase, 59,090; decrease of American 18,861.

The consumption of 1836, is estimated at 1,017,878 bales, or 19,574 bales weekly.—This is an increase in the whole consumption of the year of only 836 bales.

Of Yarns, the Export of 1836 was much more extensive than in any former year.

The prospects for the business of the year 1837 are of a mixed character. The stocks of Goods are light; and the demand quite as good as usual; fair profits are obtained by the Manufacturers; and the consumption is expected to be as great as in 1836, and perhaps a little, but not much, greater. On the other hand, several Mills continue out of operation, so as to cut down the consumption 2500 to 3000 bales per week. This, however, it is hoped, will be soon gotten over. The state of the money market, the high prices of bread stuffs, and the diminished orders for goods for the American markets, are all expected to have some effect. In addition, the accounts indicate a large increase of Cotton from the U. S. and the East Indies. When this is clearly ascertained, nothing can prevent a considerable fall of prices.

In conclusion, a *decided* opinion is expressed against shipments of Cotton at any thing like the prices of the 1st Dec. last. Should the crop be 1,500,000 bales, low prices in Liverpool must result, even should other things prove as favorable as the most sanguine can expect. Profit, at such prices, and with such a crop, is stated to be quite out of the question.

Carolina Tar is quoted at 14s. 9d. per barrel.

Turpentine, 13s. to 13s. 9d. It had declined within a few days from 17s. 6d. to the above price.

CONGRESS.—The last has been a week of prodigious excitement in Congress. The President's Message, proposing a contingent war with Mexico; Mr. Adams's Abolition petitions, and the resolutions to bring him to the bar of the House for censure; the refusal of Whitney to obey the summons of the committee, and the proceedings thereon; and last, but not least, the attempt of the President to browbeat Mr. Calhoun, have each and all produced strong feelings.

On the first mentioned subject, the President's Message will be found in this paper. It seems, according to Mr. Forsyth and the Globe, that the causes of this war message, are, The putting Dr. Baldwin, an American citizen, in the Stocks, in Menotillan, in Mexico, in 1831. The capture of the schr. Topaz, in 1832, the murder of the master and mate, and imprisonment of the crew, by some soldiers. The pressing into the Mexican service of the schr. Brazoria, in 1832, and her injury and loss. The taking forcible possession of steamboat Hidalgo, schr. Consolation, and brig John. And nine other similar cases of outrage. And lastly, according to the Globe, that two citizens were imprisoned at Santa Fe, in 1815, twenty-one years ago, and many years before Mexico became an independent nation! Mr. Forsyth admits that the Department has not the proof of these various offences; but directs Mr. Ellis to leave Mexico within five weeks, if satisfaction be not made within that time! Mr. Ellis acts accordingly, and this war Message is the result. Fortunately, there seems no disposition on the part of Congress to second the recommendation.

Mr. Adams raised a violent storm on the 6th inst. in the House, by presenting a memorial for the abolition of slavery, coming, as he said, from 9 ladies of Fredericksburg, Va. but, as it turns out, 9 mulatto women, prostitutes; and then asking the Speaker if it would be in order for him to present a memorial from *slaves* on the same subject. This produced a scene of great violence, in which various resolutions were offered to expel Mr. Adams, to bring him to the bar of the House to be reprimanded, &c. It was soon discovered that the memorial was against abolition, and in favor of expelling Mr. Adams and all other abolitionists from the House, and was doubtless a hoax played off upon Mr. Adams. So it was, however, that Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday were entirely consumed in the discussion, which finally resulted in the rejection of the resolution to censure Mr. Adams, by a vote of 137 to 21.

On the 9th, Mr. Wise, from the committee of Investigation, reported, that Reuben M. Whitney had, by letter, peremptorily refused to attend the summons of the committee. Whereupon Mr. Lincoln offered the following resolutions, which, after various attempts to amend, and to lay on the table, were adopted—yeas 100, nays 85, viz:

Resolved, That whereas the select committee of this House, acting by the authority of the House under a resolution of the 17th of January last, has reported that R. M. Whitney peremptorily refused to give evidence in obedience to a summons duly issued by said committee, and has addressed to the committee the letter reported by said committee to the House. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Speaker of this House issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant-at-arms to take into custody the body of Reuben M. Whitney, that he may be brought to the bar of the House to answer for an alleged contempt of this House, and that he be allowed counsel on that occasion, should he desire it.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Lane moved to modify the resolution so as that it should "give the sense of the House that Mr. Whitney ought to appear before the Committee." [In other words that the House should beseech *Mister* Whitney to do them the *favor* to appear.]

In the House on the 4th inst. Mr. Peyton rose and asked the indulgence of the House whilst he noticed a publication of Whitney's in the Globe, [and which is going the rounds of the collar press,] relative to the personal altercation that occurred before the committee between Mr. P. and Whitney. He then gave a detailed statement of the affair, and pronounced every tittle of Whitney's statement to be utterly false. Mr. Wise followed in a speech of great severity towards Whitney, and confirming Mr. Peyton's statement. Mr. Garland, [chairman of the committee, and an administration man] confirmed the statement of these gentlemen, and of course gave the lie to Whitney's statement. Mr. Hamer of Ohio, [belonging to the same party,] also confirmed the statement of Messrs. Peyton and Wise. Mr. Gillett could not attempt to state what took place; and Mr. Wise retorted that he was probably so *frightened that he could not.*

Counting the votes for President, &c.—On Wednesday the 8th inst. the Senate proceeded to the House of Representatives to unite in this ceremony. The President of the Senate, Mr. King, presided, and the Speaker of the House sat on his right. The tellers were Mr. Grundy of the Senate, and Messrs. Thomas and Lincoln of the House. The vote were declared to be, for Mr. Van Buren 167, Mr. Webster 14, Gen. Harrison 73, Judge White 26, Mr. Mangum 11. For Vice President, Johnson 144, Granger 77, Tyler 47, Smith 23.

The President of the Senate proclaimed that Martin Van Buren was elected President of the United States for four years from the third day of March next; and that for Vice President no person voted for had a majority of the whole number of votes, R. M. Johnson and Francis Granger being the two highest on the list.

The annunciation was received with perfect decorum by the House and galleries.

The Senate then returned to their chamber, and on motion, proceeded immediately to elect the Vice President, from the two highest candidates on the list. The vote was given *viva voce*, as follows:

FOR RICHARD M. JOHNSON.—Messrs. Benton and Linn of Missouri; Black and Walker of Mississippi; Brown and Strange of N. Carolina; Buchanan and McKean of Pennsylvania; Cuthbert and King of Georgia; Dana and Ruggles of Maine; Ewing and Robinson of Illinois; Fulton and Sevier of Arkansas; Grundy of Tennessee; Hendricks and Tipton of Indiana; Hubbard and Page of New Hampshire; King and Moore of Alabama; Lyon and Norvell of Michigan; Morris of Ohio; Mouton and Nicholas of Louisiana; Niles of Connecticut; Parker and Rives of Virginia; Tallmadge and Wright of New York.

FOR FRANCIS GRANGER.—Messrs. Bayard and Clayton of Delaware; Clay and Crittenden of Kentucky; Davis and Webster of Massachusetts; Ewing of Ohio; Kent and Spence of Maryland; Knight and Robbins of Rhode Island; Prentiss and Swift of Vermont; Southard and Wall of New Jersey; Tomlinson of Connecticut.

ABSENT.—Messrs. Calhoun and Preston of South Carolina, and White of Tennessee.

The President of the Senate (Mr. King, of Alabama,) then rose, and proclaimed the result of the election, as follows:

The whole number of Senators of the U. S. is	52
Majority necessary to a choice	27
Quorum required by the Constitution	35
Whole number of Senators present	49
For Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky,	33
For Francis Granger, of New York,	16

From which it appears that Richard M. Johnson, having the votes of a majority of the whole number of Senators, as required by the Constitution of the United States, is duly elected; and I therefore declare that Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, has been chosen by the Senate, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the Constitution, Vice President of the United States for four years, commencing with the 4th day of March, 1837.

The Land Bill has passed the Senate, 27 to 23, (both the North Carolina Senators voting for it.) It provides, that Lands shall only be sold to actual settlers, for their own use, and not for speculation; that persons shall have pre-emption rights; lands to be taxable by the States as soon as purchased, &c.

Mr. Calhoun has introduced a bill to cede the Public Lands to the States in which they lie. His motive for so doing, may be gathered from the following report of his remarks:

Mr. CALHOUN said he had hoped that the votes of last session would have been followed up, and that the Public Lands might have been preserved, but it being now apparent from the other votes given by Senators from the Northern and Middle States, that this hope was now vain, he thought it better to give up the property at once. It had been asserted here within two days, that the new Senators and States ought not to accept Lands on conditions, when they would so soon have the power in their hands. So that these lands will be made the means of securing party objects. These lands give at this time to any Administration a control over eight or nine States of this Union. He indignantly disclaimed any personal views, but asserted that he was impelled by a solemn sense of his duty. He took a view of the alarming increase of Executive patronage, and said that it was incumbent on the Legislative branch to resist it.

The Currency bill has finally passed the Senate, by a vote of 41 to 5,—the nays being Messrs. Benton, Linn, Morris, Ruggles and Wright. It was previously amended, on motion of Mr. Clay, so as to prevent any discrimination in the kinds of funds to be receivable for different branches of the revenue.

Expunging.—Mr. Bayard has presented Resolutions of the Legislature of Delaware, directing the Senators of that State to introduce a resolution to rescind Mr. Benton's Expunging resolution, and to restore the journal to the State in which it was before this violence was committed on it. Mr. Bayard said he would introduce such a resolution at every session after the present until it was adopted.

In the Senate, sundry abolition petitions have been presented, and after a warm debate, the whole subject laid on the table, 33 to 13.

Mr. Webster has presented the petition of 1400 or 1500 Mercantile houses in the city of New York, praying for the establishment of a National Bank in that city. He stated that the petition was signed by both parties.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: At a called Meeting of the citizens of the Town of Fayetteville, this evening, at Engine House No. 2, for the purpose of re-organizing the Fire Engine Company, No. 2, Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, *Magistrate Police*, was called to the Chair, and Maj. John Lippitt, *Chief Fire Warden*, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year.

JAMES MARTINE, *Captain.*
ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. 1st. Lieut.
JEREH. KYLE, 2d. do.
WARREN PRIOR, 3d. do.
C. J. ORRELL. *Secretary.*

Mr. Forsyth against the Press.—The Secretary of State has discontinued the seventeen copies of the National Intelligencer taken by the Department for the use of the Foreign Ministers resident abroad, and which have been heretofore so taken by every administration of whatever party, for near forty years. This little act is produced by the strictures of the Intelligencer on the War Message of the President. The Editors of the Intelligencer have determined, however, to send the paper to the Ministers who have thus usually received it, whether it shall be paid for or no.

The annexed letter comes to us from a source deemed every way authentic. Its statements in regard to General Jackson's displeasure with Mr. Cass, are confirmed by information received by the editor of this paper from persons friendly to and intimate with the executive.—*Balt. Patriot.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1837.

A report is current among the faithful, that in consequence of the developments at the Court of Inquiry, and the urgent solicitation of many of the officers of the army, Governor Cass is to be forthwith recalled. I did hear that the President had determined "to take the responsibility," and to nominate as his successor, Mr. Jones, of North Carolina, (the same gentleman whom you may have observed mentioned for the war department) who it was said would proceed, without delay, to Paris. This gentleman, it appears, comes into power through the personal favor of the General, and the influence of *old* Mr. Macon, of North Carolina, who is his grandfather. What a mortification for Governor Cass! What severe justice for his political indecision, and the open countenance he gave, albeit unwillingly—to the many violations of the Constitution perpetrated during his official life? A more melancholy monument of political degradation will never have been presented to the people of this country—scarcely excepting even the example of Santa Anna.

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Richard ?. Parker, Esq. (now a Senator of the United States,) was yesterday "rotated" into the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Dabney Carr. The second vote stood:—For Richard E. Parker 82, J. M. Patton 96, scattering 3.
Richmond Whig.

MARRIED,

At the residence of J. Gales, sen., Esq., Washington City, on Tuesday, the 7th instant, Dr. THOMAS L. JUMP, of Raleigh, N. C., to Miss JULIANA LEE JOHNSON, eldest daughter of the late Gen. Robert R. Johnson, of Warren county, North Carolina.

In Robeson county, at the residence of the Rev. John McIntyre, by the Rev. Joseph Brown, Mr. ALEXANDER PURCELL to Miss HARRIET N. McINTYRE, daughter of Rev. John McIntyre.

Also, on the same evening, at Mr. James Stewart's, by the Rev. Hector McLean, Mr. PETER McKAY to Miss SEALY STEWART, daughter of James Stewart. Both of Robeson.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday morning last, after a lingering illness, DUNCAN MAC RAE, Esq., in the 68th year of his age. Mr. Mac Rae formerly filled, for many years, the offices of Postmaster and Cashier of one of the Banks in this town, and was always remarkable for the strict integrity and punctuality with which he performed all the duties of his offices. He was emphatically an honest man. His loss will long be felt by the community of which he has, during a long life, been a valued and useful member.

In Charleston, on the 8th inst., of consumption, the Rev. DANIEL COBIA, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In Nashville, Tenn., on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. SARAH CAMPBELL, wife of Mr. John Campbell, late of this place.

Another Revolutionary Veteran gone!—Died, in Richmond County, N. C., near Rockingham, on Monday 6th inst., Mr. THOMAS EVERETT, aged 96 years and 11 months. Be it remembered, by the young patriots of the present day, that Mr. Everett has for many days faced the bold enemy of American freedom, to obtain that liberty which we now enjoy.—*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Steamer Clarendon, Feb. 12th, with Goods for C. N. Fennell, P. Taylor, Geo. McNeill, G. B. Atkins, Willkings & Bolden, T. Cochran, W. McIntyre, T. Sandford & Co. H. Potter, B. Robinson, C. J. Orrell, C. P. Mallett, B. Rose, J. Fuller, W. S. Latta, D. Shaw, J. Hostler, J. Millar, Hurt & Fuller, and W. Frior, of this place, and for Evans, Horn & Co. Roberts & Johnson, Marsh & Rieves, Alfred Bradley, M. F. Beard, Irwin Owen, S. Herring, Rev. Ashley Curtis, A. Ben[illegible]e & Co. Gov. E. B. Dudley, P. Quince, C. Jones, D. Munroe, Rev. James McDaniel, A. Murchison, Mrs. Mary Waddill, and Ann Murphy, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEBRUARY 16.

Brandy, peach,	80 a 90	Molasses,	40 a 45
Ditto, apple,	60 a 65	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	11 a 13	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, (new)	12½ a 15	Salt,	60 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	30 a 32	Sack,	3 00
Corn,	80 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 4
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	1 30 a 1 50	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$8½ a 9½	Wheat,	150
Feathers,	45 a 50	Whiskey,	55 a 57
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

Butter, Buckwheat Flour, &c.

25 Firkins *sweet* Mountain BUTTER,
2000 lbs. Buckwheat FLOUR,
Lamp OIL—best winter strained,
For sale by GEO. McNEILL.
February 14. 28-3*t*.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

Class No. 3,—To be drawn in Wadesborough, On Saturday 18th March, in which are the following handsome prizes:

1	of	$15,000
1	of	6,000
1	of	3,000
1	of	2,500
10	of	1,000

Besides many of 500, 300, 200, &c. &c., amounting in all to $296,446.

Tickets only $6; Halves $3; Quarters $1 50.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO., Agents.
February 13. 28td

***Orders by mail (post paid) will be attended to.

☞The Cheraw Gazette will give the above one insertion.

New Orleans RUM,

IN hhds. just received and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
February 14. 28tf.

Bank of Cape Fear,
February 2d 1837.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are requested to meet at their Banking House, in Wilmington, on Wednesday the 8th March next, to take into consideration the late act of the General Assembly "concerning the Bank of Cape Fear," particularly in reference to the increase of its Capital.
JOHN HILL, Cash.
February 3, 1837. 27-4*t*.

LIST OF DRAWING

Of the North Carolina State Lottery, Class No. 1 for 1837, drawn at Fayetteville, on Saturday the 11th February:

1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
38	63	13	47	59	39	31	6	25	3	45	64

No. 64, 39, 13, the handsome prize of $1000, was sold by the subscribers in part to Mr. William McKay, of Robeson county.
T. SANDFORD & CO., *Agents.*

Education of Young Ladies.

THE Subscriber offers to receive into his family, immediately, a limited number of Young Ladies, for the purpose of affording them the advantages of a really solid as well as a useful and ornamental education.

The Ladies will be under the personal superintendence of Mrs. Phillips, assisted by a Lady from Mrs. Willard's Seminary at Troy, who is recommended as well qualified to teach the English, Latin and French Languages, Arithmetic, Euclid, the various branches of Natural Philosophy, Music and Drawing.

The number of pupils is not to exceed *twelve;* they will board with the subscriber, and be considered as a part of his own family, and their conduct, conversation, habits, associates, moral and intellectual natures will be carefully watched over, and their best interests promoted with the wakeful solicitude of a parent and the conscientious integrity of a Christian.

It is believed that the situation of Chapel Hill is among the healthiest in the State, and that the opportunity now presented of acquiring a thorough education has claims on the attention of parents and guardians not often surpassed.

The terms are two hundred and twenty-five Dollars per year, payable in advance. As no extra charges, either for books or any thing taught in the School will be made, and as the plan of education is comprehensive and one which in its execution involves considerable personal sacrifice, it is obvious that but a very moderate compensation is required.

The School commenced its first session on Monday the 16th January, 1837, under the sole management of Mrs. P. Her expected assistant from Troy, in a letter dated the 21st ult. says, "I shall probably leave here between the 1st and middle of February." In the mean time, however, no branch of study will be overlooked or slighted, with the single exception of Music. Literature and Science will be thoroughly taught.

Further particulars may be known by application to the subscriber.

JAMES PHILLIPS,
Professor of Math. and Nat. Phil.
Chapel Hill, 8th February, 1837. 28

MOORE COUNTY FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that the School formerly taught in her own yard, will be resumed on the 1st day of March, and as she intends to relax neither zeal nor attention, she would still solicit a share of patronage.

All the branches of an English education usually taught in similar institutions, are here systematically pursued. Parents and guardians may rest assured that every attention will be paid, not only to intellectual improvement, but also to morals and to things which are exterior, such as may be deemed necessary. The year will be divided into two terms, consisting of five months each, and at the expiration of each term there will be a Public Examination.

The prices of Tuition will vary according to the advanced state of the pupil. Board can be had in the most respectable families in the vicinity upon reasonable terms. The subscriber will accommodate in her own house from 10 to 12, at $6 50 per month, including bed, washing, fuel and candles. Scholars may enter the School at any period in the term, and will be charged from such time according to the above rates. There will be no deduction made for loss of time, either in board or tuition, from the time of entering, unless in case of sickness.

FRANCINA M. McCALLUM.
February 2, 1837. 28-2w

RALEIGH AND COLUMBIA *Rail Road Company.*

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION for Stock in this Company, will be opened and remain open for ten days, at the following times and places, viz:

In the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday the 21st of February;

At Carthage, in the county of Moore, on Tuesday, the 28th of February, under the direction of John B. Kelly, A. Currie, John Morrison, Cornelius Dowd and J. A. D. McNeill, or any 3 of them;

At Warrenton, on Tuesday the 28th of February, under the direction of Wm. Plummer, George D. Baskerville, Weldon N. Edwards, Tho. White and George E. Spruill, or any three of them;

At Oxford, on Tuesday the 7th of March, under the direction of Samuel S. Downey, John S. Eaton, William Robards and Patrick Hamilton, or any three of them;

At Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 14th of March, under the direction of Wm. Cain, Thomas D. Bennehan, Paul C. Cameron, Wm. Holt, Michael Holt and John Kirkland, or any three of them,

At Pittsborough, on Tuesday the 21st of March, under the direction of Wm. H. Hardin, Nathan A. Stedman, Joseph Ramsay and Green Womack, or any three of them;

At Haywood, in the county of Chatham, on Saturday the 28th of March, under the direction of Jonathan Haralson, Charles J. Williams, Spence McClenahan and Robert Faucett, or any three of them;

At Rockingham, in the county of Richmond, on Tuesday the 21st of March, under the direction of Walter F. Leak, James P. Leak, Stephen Wall, and William B. Cole, or any three of them;

At Wadesborough, on Thursday, the 16th of March, under the direction of Wm. B. McCorkle, Thomas D. Park, Absalom Myers, Alex. Little and Hampton B. Hammons, or any three of them;

At Fayetteville, on the 25th March, under the direction of C. P. Mallett, C. Johnson, Jno. Huske, E. L. Winslow, T. N. Cameron, or any three of them.

February 12, 1837. 28 6w.

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a negro man named SANDY, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Smith, of Aversborough; he is stout built, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, about 25 years of age. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in the Jail of Cumberland, at any time within two months from this date.

THOMAS ASHE.
Cumberland County, Feb'y 13. 28tf.

State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

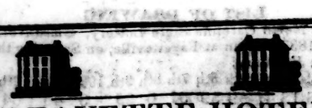
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1837.

James Quinn, Catharine Quinn, and others, vs. David Sloan and William Swinson, Adm'rs of David Quinn. } Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob Herring and wife Fanny, Peter Rogers and wife Eleanor, Jesse Newton and wife Elizabeth, heirs at law and next of kin of David Quinn, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, North Carolina, that the above-named heirs at law and next of kin of David Quinn, deceased, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Duplin County, to be held at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 3d Monday of April, A. D. 1837, then and there to shew how much they have been advanced, and wherefore the Negroes shall not be divided among the Petitioners, as prayed for in their Petition; otherwise the Petition will be taken *pro confesso*, and the Slaves divided accordingly.

Witness, James Dickson, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of January, A. D. 1837.

[28] JAMES DICKSON, *Clerk.*



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

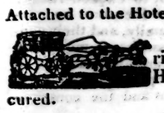
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

THE Subscriber is very desirous of closing his present business in this place, and offers for sale the following PROPERTY, viz:

3000 Acres of LAND, more or less, on Carver's Creek, with a newly built Saw Mill thereon and now in operation. There are two other Sites for Mills on said Land, a good DWELLING HOUSE, and several small Houses for Hands, a large Barn or Stable, and several good Springs.—The Land is about one half a mile from the Cape Fear river; the road is good to the river, and is 1½ miles from the Mill to the river; the Timber is very fine and in great abundance, and cannot be sawed in forty years; there is a great part of the Land said to be first rate for getting Turpentine; there is about 250 acres of it cleared, and most of it is good for the culture of Corn or Cotton; it may be divided in parcels with convenience; it is within 8 miles of Fayetteville, and will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers; it is as healthy as any part of the County. As Tar and Turpentine are now very much in demand, and prices very good, it would be an object of speculation, as the owner will positively sell if he can. Also, the Mill on Beaver Creek, with 2600 acres of Land.—Also, the Tobacco Factory in Campbellton; a good Dwelling House, a large Store and Warehouse; one other small House; the Store and Warehouse are on the corner of the square and within two feet of the Railroad. Also, one acre Lot in town, with a large Stable thereon, known as the Mumford Lot. Also, one team of Mules, and one separate, or one team of Horses, and one separate, 4 Wagons, 6 pair of Timber Wheels, 4 pair of Oxen.

If the above Land will sell, all the Horses, Oxen, and Mules, and all the other articles will be sold.

MICHAEL McGARY.

January 26, 1837. 25tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c. &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf.*

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Strup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T J. JORDAN.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—
15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

Molasses.

20 HHDS. prime retailing Molasses.
For sale by
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Dec. 28. 21-tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand on Market Square, to Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

September 19, 1836 7-*tf.*

Just Received,

20 Boxes prime Manufactured Tobacco, put up in the best order, and branded by James W. Jeffreys, Esq., warranted not to *rot* or *mould*, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, January 18, 1837. 25tf

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, 3 do. superior St. Croix } *SUGARS,*
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj. and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba. Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine.

JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,

JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave me great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

A KEY FOUND.

Apply at this Office.

December 16, 1836. 20*tf.*

Notice.

AGREEABLE to an order made by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1836, I will expose to Public Sale for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, at 12 o'clock, so much of the following pieces and parcels of LAND, as will pay the Taxes due the Town of Fayetteville, for 1835, and all incidental charges thereon.

	Tax.
1 Lot Mumford street, listed by Dicy Hammonds,	$0 10
1 Lot do. do. for Mary Cooper,	2 50
1 Lot Lower Fayettveille, Levin Jones's Heirs,	50
1 Lot do do John Parker's estate,	1 25

G DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, January 20, 1837. 25ts.

A List of Lands,

TO be sold at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in March, for the Taxes for the year 1835, and cost, viz: Averasborough, Neill's Creek, Buckhorn, Barbacue, and Upper Little River.

300 acres on Honey Run, listed by Calvin Bouden,	$1 14
300 do on Black Mingo, listed by Josiah Pope,	1 14
3 Lots in Averasborough, unimproved, B. Stith, 1 poll,	85
27½ acres on Stuart's Creek, listed by John Tedder,	10
275 do Black Mingo, one poll, listed by Samuel Kaid,	1 85
188 do Stage Road, by David Barnes,	71
100 do on Hugh's Creek, by Samuel Butts for Son,	48
125 do location not known, by Isom Fuquay,	24
57 do Solder's Branch, one poll, by H. B. Johnson,	1 02
1494 do Neill's Creek, listed by James Stephens,	3 30
37½ do Cooper's Branch, one poll, Stephen Rogers,	90
175 do Hector's Creek, two polls, Mark Rogers,	1 98
50 do Anderson's Creek, by John Black, one poll,	86
160 do on JumpingRun, one poll, by John Buller,	75
100 do on Barbacue, one poll, by John Cameron,	97
300 do on the waters of Barbacue, by A. B. Clark, one poll,	1 56
220 do on Jumping Run, by A. B. Clark for N. Clark,	19
117 do on Jumping Run, two polls, by A. B. Clark for F. Clark,	18
231 do on Jumping Run, by Angus McKinnish,	57
100 do on Anderson's Creek, by Gilbert McKinnish,	19
58 do on Duncan's Creek, by Issabella Cameron,	21
160 do on Fish Creek, one poll, by William Hun,	1 09
521 do on Campbell's Creek, and Cedar Creek, one poll, W. Hurt,	2 48
230 do on Fish Creek, by John O'Quin,	29
550 do on Campbell's Creek, four polls, by Levi Northington,	5 10
150 do on Fish Creek, four polls, by Levi Northington for A. Northington,	3 18
177 do on Cape Fear, by Pearay Robinson,	38
77½ do on Little River, by Duncan Buie, joining Bunn, Byrd and others,	38
170 do on Little River, by Duncan G. W. Buie,	76
200 do on Stuart's Creek, joining Watson's line, by Neal G. Buie,	19

The above read in open Court at this term, December, 1836.

By JOHN McLEAN, L. Sh'ff.
By HECTOR McLEAN, D. Sh'ff.

JUST RECEIVED, Religious Opinions and Character of Washington; Marryatt's Works, complete; Geiseler's Text Book of Ecclesiastical History; Child's Book on the Soul; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Webster's 8vo. Dictionary; Clerk's Assistant; Tytler's History; Chitty's Practice, vol. 3d; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Young Ladies; Hieroglyphical Bible; Blue Writing Fluid, Paper, &c. E. J. HALE.

January 17, 1837. 24tf.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

JOHN E. PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Market House.

November 14, 1836. 15-4w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified at September Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Emily E. Belden, deceased, hereby request all those indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ROBERT C. BELDEN, } *Ex'rs.*
LOUIS S. BELDEN. }

September 7. 5-tf.

SACK SALT.

1135 SACKS of Liverpool Salt now landing from the Steamboat Wilmington, for sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Dec. 28. 21-tf.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf.*

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

PAPER.

JUST received, a large supply of very fine and cheap Letter Paper.

E. J. HALE.

October 11.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and pit cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs,* &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28. 1836. 86-tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received our FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,
Silk, Roram and Wool Hats,
Fur and Seal Caps,
Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Saddles and Bridles,
Drugs and Medicines.

—ALSO—

15 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
3 do St. Croix do,
75 bags Rio Coffee,
36 boxes Raisins,
10 casks Cheese,
100 kegs Nails,
10 hhds. Crockery,

Which we offer at Wholesale for Cash, Country Produce, or undoubted paper, on as good terms as can be purchased at any other House in town.

NOTT & STARR.

December 15, 1836. 19tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—ALSO—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large and handsome assortment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN

WATCHES,

Of various qualities; fine and common

Jewelry

Of every description;

Silver Spoons, Butter and Fruit Knives, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pencils, Thimbles, &c., Plated and Britannia Ware, Military Equipments, Fine Guns and Pistols, Fine Cutlery, Mathematical and Musical Instruments, Perfumery, &c.

Together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles,—all of which are offered at reduced prices.

WARREN PRIOR.

September 6, 1836. 5tf

N. B. Clock and Watch Repairing, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

October 12, 1836. 10-tf

SALT.

3,000 BUSHELS Turk Island SALT
For sale by
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

October 26, 1836. 12tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836. 2tf

BANK OF NEWBERN,

JANUARY 2d, 1837.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Newbern, held this day, it was Resolved, That a *final* Dividend of all the effects of the Bank be declared on the first Monday in November next; And that all holders of the Notes of said Bank, and all persons having any claims of any kind whatsoever, against it, be earnestly requested by public notice, to present the same for payment to the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, on or before the said first day of November next, otherwise they will be barred.

By order of the Stockholders.

24 3m.) JOHN W. GUION, Cashier.

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, the latter part of September last, a negro man slave by the name of HAMPTON, formerly the property of Mr. John Slocum, of Sampson County. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery in the jail at Clinton, or at this place.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Fayetteville, Jan. 18, 1837. 24tf.

LINE OF PACKETS

TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents,
at Fayetteville.

August 18. 2tf.

Sheriff's Sales.

WILL be sold, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in February next, the following Tracts of Land, or so much of each as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1835, together with Costs and charges of advertisement, viz: a Tract containing

	Tax.
400 acres on Lumber River, adjoining Townsend and others, listed by Mary Cumboe, for 1834 and '35,	$1 79½
89 do. on Lumber River, adjoining Charles Oxendine, listed by James Oxendine,	86
30 do. on Back Swamp, adjoining Baker and others, listed by David Wallace, for 1834 and '35,	1 37
100 do. on Holly Swamp, adjoining Humphrey and Townsend, listed by Willis Briggs,	84
80 do. on Bear Swamp, adjoining John Campbell and others, listed by Owen Lowrie,	85
100 do. on Buck Pond, adjoining McEachin and McDonald, listed by John Morrison, for 1834 and '35,	1 76
100 do. on Bear Swamp, adjoining Gilchrist and Locklier, listed by Willie Locklier,	20
50 do. on Gum Swamp, adjoining Wilkes and others, listed by Elias Wilkes for Alfred Wilkes,	12
100 do. on Great Marsh, adjoining Isaac Sullivan and others, listed by John Jackson,	77
100 do. on Ten Mile Swamp, adjoining Carlisle and others, listed for Archibald Johnson, for 1834 and '35,	23
250 do. on Juniper Swamp, adjoining Watson and Locklier, listed by William Locklier,	20
50 do. on Bear Swamp, adjoining Gilchrist, Locklier and others, listed by Nelson Locklier,	75
The following Tracts are unlisted, viz:	
42 acres on the Stage Road, near St. Paul's, adjoining William Davis, supposed to belong to the heirs of John W. Council,	24
200 do. on Horse Neck, adjoining McMillan and others, supposed to be the property of Thomas S. Glenn,	48
300 do. on Horse Neck, adjoining McMillan, and near the above, supposed to be the property of Thomas S. Glenn,	72
200 do. on or near Bladen County line, adjoining John Malloy, Sen., supposed to be the property of Phil. Hodge,	48
2000 do. on Lumber River and Flower's Swamp, adjoining Barnes, Griffin and others, supposed to be the property of George Pasmore,	2 40
57 do. on Ashpole, adjoining the Lands of Matthew Kitchen and others, owner unknown,	24
500 do. on Great Marsh and Little's Marsh, adjoining McNeill and Malloy, owner unknown,	60
415 do. on Lumber River, adjoining the Estate of James Lowrie and others, supposed to be the property of Alexander Watson,	3 62

Terms, Cash.

NEILL McALPIN, *Sheriff.*

Robeson County, January 11, 1837. 24ts

FISH.

50 BARRELS of MACKEREL.
Just received, and for sale by
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Dec. 28. 21-tf.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Fayetteville; Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Wilmington; Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville.*

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20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old Madeira, has had the advantage of a voyage to the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, pure common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,

For sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 3, 1836.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of G. & L. Hurlbutt, was by mutual consent on the 8th of All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to A. M Cassidy, who is fully authorised to grant discharges for the same.

GOOLD HURLBUTT,
LEVI HURLBUTT.

January 17.

THE Subscribers having imported direct from the manufactories in Europe, a large assortment of British

DRY GOODS,

FRENCH SILKS & SWISS MUSLINS,

Offer them for sale by the piece or package, at their Store at the corner of Frazer wharf, Cooper's Bay, in Charleston, South Carolina, on accommodating terms for approved paper.

SHACKELFORD, BOAG & CO.

The North Carolina Journal, Raleigh; the Carolina Watchman, and Rutherford Gazette, will insert the above six times and forward accounts.

For Sale,

20 Bags prime *old* White Rio COFFEE, for FAMILY USE.
10 Bbls. bright St. Croix SUGAR,
6 Single Florida Moss Mattresses.

J. HUSKE & SON.

January 19, 1837.

GARDEN SEED.

A LARGE supply daily expected, by

E. J. HALE.

January 17. 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of administration on the personal Estate of Mathew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON,

September 5, 1836.

NEGROES For Sale.

AT the residence of Conrad Staley, dec'd, in Randolph County, we shall sell at Public Auction, on Saturday the 4th March next, nine likely NEGROES, four of which are fellow men and three children. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ABRAM HARRIS,
ALFRED STALEY,
Executors.

Randolph County, Jan. 6, 1837.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of WILLKINGS & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL S. BELDEN.

Fayetteville, January 27.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving at the Store on Market Square, recently occupied by Arch'd Campbell, an entirely new and desirable STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

Crockery, Glassware,

All of which will be sold low for Cash.

Also, some choice old WINES.

C. A. McMILLAN.

September 19, 1836.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with hair on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or that of Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837.

FISH.

20 Half bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL, just received and for sale by

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

January 12, 1837.

PEARL STREET HOUSE Removed

No. 88 Pearl Street.

TO BE RE-OPENED IN FEBRUARY.

THIS spacious Establishment is enlarged and erected upon its former site, in the most central of the commercial operations of the city, and surrounded by more than 500 entirely new and splendid Stores and Warehouses, occupying the ground left by the great conflagration. This Hotel, fronting upon Pearl and Water streets, is arranged with a new and most improved plan, with a spacious Exchange Room, extensive Dining Parlors, and airy sleeping rooms, commodious Bathing rooms, with steam power to elevate a supply of water to the upper story, and for other purposes; together with every convenience required to promote the health and comfort of Boarders. A guard is and will be constantly employed to keep every part of the premises in order and security. Alderman Jacobs, (the owner,) has spared no expense to render this Building, both in extent and style of structure, equal if not superior to any Commercial House in this country. This House will be furnished complete in modern style, and re-opened in the month of February, 1837. The undersigned, (late proprietor) respectfully solicits the patronage of its old customers, and the public generally.

JOHN M. FLEMING.

New York, Dec 18. 1836. 22 3m

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING Expeditiously executed at this Office.